THE EMPIRE STATE.

# MANIFESTATIONS OF LIBERAL EPIZOOTIC.

Total Absence of Enthusiasa on Either Side.

CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTIES.

The Battle Ground Acknowledged To Be in the Metropolis.

Money To Be Freely Used at the Polls on Tuesday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1872. I have, I think, in previous letters dwelt on the fact that this present contest for the great prize of American politics and for minor principles in this State possesses anomalous features. Never have politicians suffered the agonies of suspense and apprehension on the eve of an election as they suffer now, and never in the history of the country have coming events cast such unsatisfactory shadows before. It is a time of much perplexity and "book-makers" are sadly at fault. No man knows for a certainty where his neighbor stands, and all is doubt. Then let me again revert to the causes of this feeling of uncertainty, and this time at more length. It may, perhaps, have the effect of moderating the violence of partisanship and soothing the savage breasts of flery orators on both sides. My reflections and observations on the present condition of the canvass are the result of a careful and protracted survey of the field on both sides of the Erie and Central lines from Broome county to where the head of the State but's at Canada between the lakes. I must say, at the very beginning, that figures are useless as indicating the drift of matters political. Figures of compari son on this occasion would be of no more use in assisting one in forming an opinion as to Grant's or Greeley's chances as would a table of votes in this State in the year of grace 1842.

THE CAUSE OF PERPLEXITY. I have found in many places gentlemen who have voted the regular republican ticket since the formation of the party, voted for Grant last time, and worked with much enthusiasm for the regulars in all local contests, but who, though desirous of voting for Grant for a second term, for reasons to them satisfactory, assert that the alliance between a portion of the democracy the republican party has hitherto fought and the Custom House, represented by Tom Murphy; the adoption into the party of known thieves and ballot box stuffers, has had a great effect upon them. Time was, they say, when the republican was, in reality, the party of "great moral ideas;" but that now, owing to a long lease of power-provoking recklessness of ways and means, as it always does—it has fallen from its high estate. It no longer depends for success on views of public polity, but upon the mean devices of low, characterless politicians. These gentle-men, though not of the liberal republican party, would, I think, vote for Greeley in preference to Grant for the reasons stated. But here comes the rub. If they vote for Greeley they will be expected to vote for Kernan for Governor, and the old leaven of Know Nothingism is strong within them still. Greeley, Wilson and Dix will probably be the ticket of these people if they vote at all.

Then again, as I have heretofore remarked, a large number of the liberal republicans-those who have come out openly and squarely and abused the administration party in the orthodox style-while heartily in favor of Greeley for President, can't see their way to voting for Kernan. There is a quiet feeling-stronger as the eventful day approaches against baving a "Catholic Governor," and the rural liberals are not insensible to it. It has been claimed by the administration that a large number of democrats will vote for Grant. I think that boast will be justified. Not from principle, however. Some hundreds will undoubtedly be "Pennsylvanianized," as the saying is, and for the price of a week's frolic will vote

GRANT INSTEAD OF GREELEY.

But very few will vote against Kernan. Certainly no Irish democrat will do so. If Mr. Kernan instead of being-as he is acknowledged to be even by his opponents—an upright, honorable gentle-man, was a villain of the deepest dye, it would make no difference now. The religious issue is made, and it will have to be decided. The Irish German and French Catholics will, to a manvote for Kernan; and as I suppose there are enough of hberal-minded men in the State to back them up, Mr. Kernan will probably be the next Governor. There are some thousands of people in the State who will vote for Kernan merely because in doing so they vindicate in themselves the principle of religious liberty, but who will not vote for Greeley. Had the religious element not been introduced these men would vote the straight-out administration ticket. General Dix will have the strong support of

THE ULTRA-PROTESTANT COMMUNITY in the counties through which I have passed, be sides, of course, the rank and file of the republican party. The General is curiously regarded in this part of the State. There are some who vehemently insist that Dix, single-handed, put down the rebellion, as Thackeray's Highlander won the battle of Waterloo; and these are bitterly opposed by others, who as strenuously maintain that he never did anything, said anything or deserved anything. Very few of the rural lights, I opine, have an intelligent opinion concerning either of the candidates. It would be wonderful if they had. The dunderheads who vociferate nightly on behalf of county committees of both parties lie and calumniate at the rate of four columns an hour, and the entire State is suffering from FOLIFICAL "EPIZOOTY."

Indeed, it may be a question worth considering by the medical faculty whether the violent storm of flerce denunciation and rhetorical filth now sweeping the State is not the real cause of the shaky condition of that intelligent animal, the horse. part of the State. There are some who vehemently

of herce denunciation and rhetorical flith now sweeping the State is not the real cause of the shaky condition of that intelligent animal, the shorse.

(But the one influence which, more than any other, except perhaps the religious, will carry the greatest weight, is money. Money, whether in the form of a nicely folded roil of Treasury notes or in clinky coin, has a wonderful effect in doubtful communities. Thousands of men in this State would be ready to acknowledge that under the teachings of Greeley orators they had seen Grant in a wrong light if a Grant man let them see a ten dollar bill, and would profess undying admiration for the Cinciunati platform for the same money. This seems a severe assertion, but it is made deliberately though mournfully. A prominent liberal republican of this city told me last night that "the Grant party," as he named the regular republican, were sure of success in this county. And his explanation was that the Grant men had money in abundance and the liberals were hard up. With \$2,500, he said, he could get in Erie county 1,000 votes

POR GREELEY, GRANT OR THE DEVIL.

He explained that he had just returned from a trip through the county and he conceded the election to the regular republicans. I promised to withhold his name and I do so. He was the most practical party man I have encountered—that is, he spoke from a business point of view. Most politicians—aye, even those who have acquired great fortunes by audacious robbery of the public—prate of reform and are ever eager to overhani the record of their opponents in search of ear marks of inconsistency and dishonesty. But this man called a spade a spade, He spoke with considerable warmth on the folly of throwing away money on torchlight processions, placards and the hike. The intelligent people of the land were, in his opinion, desirous of a change in the administration—except that more intelligent part of the people who were in office—and the only was by money. Firty dollars judiciously distributed at the polis on election day w

we have no show. My advice now is that the dem-

ocrats and liberals shut off the shouts and huzzas, put out the lights and work with the arguments of political consistency and five dollar notes. Could the positions of the rival parties be changed for a week—had we possession of the vast sums of money at the disposal of our opponents—the regulars wouldn't know they had a candidate. It will be a most extraordinary thing if we (liberals) should win. I tell you, sit, it is an awful thing to be short of money when the purity of elections and the freedom of the ballot box are at stake."

If this gentleman exaggerated the importance of money in the present contest I am much mistaken. The people of the rural districts seem to have no sense of shame when the political tocsin sounds. I am told of men, here and there, worth \$30,000 and \$30,000 who will haggle for ten or twenty dollars for their votes, and get it. The bribe is not paid directly, of course. As the bargains are now being made I will describe how the thing is done.

John Smith, for instance, a well-to-do farmer, with a snut hin, for instance, a well-to-do farmer, with a snut sum in the bank, does not care the value of a corn cob for platforms or principles: he way toul-mouthed politician get the best of his eyes are wide open. The canvas visit and tell him that the country rail smash if he does not best way to make year and tell him that the country was a sufficiently honored by being made Promoted the United States for four years; he throws doubts on Mr. Greeley's knowledge of the best way to make thatly candy out of boiled onions; and as for Bourbonism, why he prefers hard cider himself. The Greeley canvasser argues the matter with him and cloquently expatiates on reform in the government. Yet Smith is not happy. He wants to hear the other side, and soon a Grant canvasser comes along. This man means business. He does not halt a moment to defend Grant or to denounce Greeley, but states his case in this way:

"Mr. Smith, you are the most influential man in these parts and our friend. We like to reward our

vote with you

You have three teams, Mr. Smith, and, of course, you will have to use them in taking your men to the polls. To withdraw them from the work of the farm will involve you in loss. Please give me your receipt for this \$50, Mr. Smith, and after the men vote you will get the next half century. All right, Mr. Smith! Good day, Mr. Smith!" And so Mr. Smith and his men will vote for Grant and Wilson on Tuesday next.

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This thing prevails in the Interior to a greater extent than is generally supposed. All the sooundrels within our borders are not congregated in the metropolis. Of course, most of our citizens who glance from the business table to the planchette of politics must have observed the swelling evil of corruption. A fair election, unintuenced by money and uncontrolled by men in office, is as impossible in the State of New York today as an honest pibliseitum in France when the little Napoleon in the big boots issued orders from the Tuilleries. The decaying carcass of great ideas taints the sir.

day as an honest plebiscitum in France when the little Napoleon in the big boots issued orders from the Tuilieries. The decaying carcass of great ideas tains the air.

The GRENBACE IS THE PRESIDENT of the United States. No matter the issue of this Presidential contest we shall have to resume payment of promises, faithfully made, in honor and integrity or be eaten up by ourselves. The rottenness of the present day is manuring the land for a fine crop of aristocratic upstarts in the early future. I have visited many "headquarters," both Grantite and Greeleyite, and so far have failed to obtain any reliable information concerning the situation. In some places I was candidly told that owing to the strange position of parties, the elements in the contest, and the pulling and hauling here and there of politicians it was utterly impossible to form an opinion as to how the counties would vote. Both parties are canvassing, but neither party has any faith in its canvassers. It is a matter of guess all round. I have spent an hour in liberal headquarters winnowing grains of truth from campaign papers and returns, and an equal time in the comfortable parlors of Grant's men; but rarely have I obtained any useful knowledge from them. The Greeley men say that this State is sure for the Sage by 50,000 majority, more or less; the Grant men hold themselves ready to "shoot you on the spot" if you doubt their ability to sweep everything from Battery place to Cattaraugus. And so it goes.

Surpface Gleanings.

On the surface it appears that Grant is shead in the southern and southwestern counties of the State. There is more money bet; there is more vociferous boasting and tall talking in favor of Grant than there is for Greeley. But the Greeley party is not nowled down just yet. I find great numbers of people who say nothing very definite, but who show unmistakably that they will not do to deliver judgment before a trial. When on the eve of the last election certain parties predicted that the contemptible Tammany scoundreis, although

ex-Sheriff is roundly abused. But they concede Mr. O'Brien's honesty—honesty is everything amid general corruption—for like King Malsochlen of Meath—

He has the knack, str.
To cut the puck, str.
Where'er the king may approach the knave;
An' though odd thricks
In his acts may mix.
His honor, always, he contrives to save.

His honor, always, he contrives to save.

A hard-headed Sc otchman, with whom I spent a good part of an atternoon, afforded me considerable amusement. He was for Greeler, and it was perfectly inconceivable to him how anybody could be for Grant. After listening to him for some time I asked him what he thought the influence of the "epizootic" would amount to in the election. His answer was long and dry, but interesting and suggestive—"Epizootic" was a friend of Greeley and Brown. It is well known, ne said, that a wet election day is good for the democracy, and this being conceded, think of the result of an election in the midst of a general epizoo? It is generally understood that

THE RICH MAY RIDE IN CHAISES,

conceded, think of the result of an election in the midst of a general epizoo? It is generally understood that

The RICH MAY RIDE IN CHAISES, and the poor may walk by—but now the men of millions and the men of pennies have to foot it together. If the present state of things continues and prevails on election day the advantage will be on the side of the democracy. Highty-lighty republicans will not walk through the mud to the poils, but democrats will wade out in their brogans to vote for Kernan. This gentleman estimates "epizootic" as a providential affair altogether, and designed by "a higher law" for the comfort and encouragement of good liberais. He estimates that it will give ten thousand additional votes to Greeley and Kernan. Now, then, as it was always considered that a wet election day favored the democrats, we will see the effect of "epizootic."

NO ENTHUSIASM IN THE CAMPAIGN.

It would be entirely useless to single out any particular county or sketch the political characteristics of a number of counties in the State with the view of throwing light on the political characteristics of a number of counties in the State with the view of throwing light on the political characteristics of a number of counties in the State with the is everywhere a total absence of enthusiasm in this contest. People seem to be entirely, and I think I may say dangerously, indifferent as to the result. In vain is cannon fired off, banners waved, torchight men marched and rockets of innumerable hue and fiz shot straight at the dog star or the moon. Rarely is the *poz populi* heard in boisterous approval, and seldom is a vociferous orator rewarded by a real hearty cheer.

A good deal of this indifference must be attributed to the party press. So industrious are they in the promulgation of ingenious lies and bold misrepresentations that the people have become thoroughly disgusted. The party tactics of thirty years ago are, in the popular vernacular, "played out." Intelligent voters are not fools, the amusing little fellows of the

telligent voters are not fools, the amusing little fellows of the local and partisan papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The issue is now fairly before the voting public, and but little more remains to be said. Francis Kernan or John A. Dix will be Governor of New York, and the moral weight, vote and induence of the Empire State will be thrown for Grant or Greeley on Tuesday next. Everybody understands the issues involved and almost everybody has his mind made up. Having made a careful and elaborate survey of half the State I may be thought competent to give an opinion as to the result. For the reasons already stated it is a rather hazardous matter. Bets are being freely offered in this city to-night that Grant and Dix will carry the State by 20,000 majority. These people may understand what is going on in New York city better than I do; but, calmly reviewing my work of the past two weeks and comparing notes with my fellow sentiment hunter. I have no hesitation in recording it as my opinion that Greeley and Kernau will head the list on Tuesday next.

A collision took place yesterday morning between horse car No. 75, of the Jersey City and Hoboken line, and a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The engineer backed his engine without the proper signal and ran into the passing horse car, which was pretty well filled with passengers, The front platform was totally demolished, but luckily every passenger escaped injury. The railroad at this crossing has long been a source of much inconvenience to passengers between colli-sions and blocks of the road by coal trains.

# MR STANLEY AT GUILD HALL

The Discoverer of Dr. Livingstone Honored by the Ancient Guild of Turners of London.

[From the London Times, Oct. 19.] Yesterday the honorary freedom of the Turners' Company was publicly presented to Mr. H. terprise in discovering and succoring Dr. Living-stone. The ceremony was conducted in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, and was honored by the presence of Lady Burdett Coutts, who occu-(Mr. F. O. Smithers) presided on the occasion, sup-ported by the rest of the governing body, including two principal Wardens. Lady Burdett Coutts, who is an honorary member of the Guild, was greeted with cheers on entering the Council Chamber, as was also Mr. Stanley on making his appearance immediately afterwards. Mr. Stanley having taken a seat, by request, on the right of the Master, the resolution conferring the freedom, passed at a previous meeting, was then read by the clerk. It was in these terms :-

Resolved, That the honorary freedom of this company be given to Mr. Stanley for his enterprise in discovering the great traveller, Livingstone, in the comparatively unknown regions of central Africa, and for his confequent services in the cause of civilization, and in regard of the great probable benefit likely to accrue to the trade over which the company presides, from the fuller information and relations with that ivory-producing country.

M. JOHN JONES, a Fellow of the Royal Geographi-

addressing Mr. Stanley, as a Past Master and the proposer of the resolution which had just been read, had been requested to offer him a few words of salutation. The gentlemen assembled there were members of the Court of Assistants and Livery of one of the ancient City Guilds—that of the mystery or Art de les Tournours of London, whose primal existence antedated historical documents. The usual door of admission to the membership of the Guild was that of apprenticeship. The production of work of nigh artistic merit was naturally s chief object of concern on their part, but excellence of work availed little unless markets existed to furnish demand, still less unless materials were at hand on which to impress ideas. It was to Mr. Stanley's service in respect of these two latter necessities that the comin respect of the first, he had shown that what for

in respect of tas arise, as had shown that was not a centuries and been regarded by Europeans error of in safety, thus affording an example to the enterprise of traders who are also as the enterprise of traders who are also as the same of the same of the enterprise of traders who had been seen to the second of the same of the sa

# BAKER PACHA

His Probable Embarkation on the Lake Victoria Nyanza.

## STRIFE AND TROUBLE IN HIS ARMY.

The Jealousy of Egyptian Chiefs and Insubordination of Convict Soldiers.

### BAKER'S RETURN EXPECTED

His Food and Other Supplies for Exploring the Nile Basin.

### WILL HE MEET LIVINGSTONE?

Success in Combating the Slave Trade and the Enemies It Has Made for the English Traveller.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, August 22, 1872. About Baker again. When I arrived here the other day from the White Nile I found that my letters had been "tapped," telegrams stopped, manuscripts stolen, and that a variety of innocent musements of a similar sort had taken place at my cost. I was not indignant; who could have been so? I long since gave up all hopes of retaining anything but my tooth brush and passport while in Egypt, so I shall try to tell you once again about Baker.

The last reliable news received from Baker was on the 27th of October last. He was then twenty miles beyond Gondokoro, working toward the Lake Albert Nyanza, with a force of several hundred men. He had corn, he thought, for a year, if the men would work, and had just discovered a plain covered with grain. The next month (November) about fifteen barks (nuggers) left Khartoum for the relief of Sir Samuel Baker. They took up various supplies, and durrah (corn) in great quantities. The 15th of June, of this year, at six o'clock in the evening, these same boats came back to the rude wharfat Khartoum as I was standing on the banks of the Blue Nile. They had been unable to get through the Nile obstructions, "the Sudd." Baker is thus cut off from his base of supplies. One week before this last intelligence reached Khartoum Mahomet Agate told me that he had news by a "nugger," which had come down the river loaded with ivory, that Baker had reached the lake. The news was passed down by the negro tribes living on the panks of the river. I not only credit this statement, but thoroughly believe that toward the end of February last Baker had his small steamer affoat on the Albert Nyanza, in the "great basin of the

Let us see what points are clearly established.

First—October 27, 1871, Baker was twenty miles to the southward of Gondokoro.

Second—He writes, "I have plenty of corn for one year if the men will work."

Third—That he had seventy miles over which te transport his steamer, either by the river or overland, according to circumstances. This accomplished, he could steamin to the lake he himself had christened years ago.

Fourth—Baker is neither a sluggard nor a dolt, but a man who covers every inch of ground with as much rapidity as possible.

Is it then impossible, nay, is it not morally cer-

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tain, that, leaving his main force behind him-as he always intended to do and declared that he so designed-Sir Samuel Baker made the distance of designed—Sir Samuel Baker made the distance of 200 miles in five months, nearly one-half of which is navigable by his small steamer? I therefore accept the report and believe that he is this moment coasting those lofty mountains on the western shore of Nyanza and moving southward to find an inlet to his lake; and he may then meet and clasp hands with the rejuvenited Livingstone.

But there are other phases of the question. Baker was in high chagrin under several mistortunes.

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First—Raouf Bey, the commander of the troops, had been guilty of insubordination.

Second—The natives (the Bari) were intractable, would furnish no porters, and he unwisely resorted to war.

Third—Raouf Bey and the leading Egyptians memorialized him, saying that it was their individual and collective opinion that the expedition should turn back or all would perish of starvation.

Fourth—A great number of his troops were convicts.

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Fifth—The Egyptian officers declined to permit Sir Samuel to exercise the power of 'life and death without the judgment of a court-martial.

Sixth—The Viceroy sent another officer, replacing Roonf Bey, but who cannot reach his force before the termination of the expedition.

Seventh—He (Baker) has lost the confidence and support of the Viceroy, while all the Pachas of Egypt are against him on account of the immense cost of the expedition (£400,000) and the ruin of trade in the Soudan.

Eighth—His other enemies are envy, malice, slander, his being an honest man and haying £10,000 a year from the Egyptian government.

It is therefore certain that his position is not a pleasant one. But is it his own fault? No! What men are there so idiotic as to believe that astrongarmed, strong-principled man like Sir Samuel Baker could plough through the thick woven web of the African slavery trade and not injure its collateral commerce. In the destruction of the slave commerce many kindred trades must needs collapse with it. Baker knew this. The Viceroy might have anticipated it. There is not a merchant in the Soudan who did not believe it. It is, therefore, unjust to denounce Baker, while to-day he stands surrounded by an unwilling and mutinous soldiery, doing what he can for the civilization of Africa and the humanity of the world. In his very camp at Gondokoro his troops applied and almost insisted upon seizing 1,000 women as slaves for their own use!

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nous soldiery, doing what he can for the civilization of Africa and the humanity of the world. In his very camp at Gondokoro his troops applied and almost insisted upon seizing 1,000 women as slaves for their own use!

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I do not remember ever to have read attacks upon the character of a brave and earnest man so foul, so loathesome as those made upon Sir Samuel Baker, now distant from the field of controversy, where he cannot meet and answer, in more than one sense, his mendacious critics. People complain that he has £10,000 a year for his services. He went into a country where the chances of life are not more than ten in 100. He had already ample name and fortune, and to my mind £10,000 a year is small compensation. His work was to do what no other man had ever dared undertake—to destroy the slave trade by force of arms upon land. Is it not plain, then, why the slave traders, through a prosituted press, should attempt to traduce and malign him while locked up by deserts, cataracts and malarial vegetation? Aircady the heaviest slave trader in Africa, Mahomet Agate, has given up his stations, and his 6,000 Dongolowes coluers will no longer burn villages and massacre women and children. Baker but needs to remain in Equatorial Africa and the whole business will be crushed. The chief slanderers of Baker are slave-traders, Egyptian officials, Americans, Englishmen and Germans. Why the slave-traders do it we can all understand. Why the Pachas and Beys do it I have explained. Americans do it because he is an Englishman who does not like Americans, and I am sure he has the right to choose his own friendships as he pleases, Englishmen do it because Baker is not hall fellow with "all hands," which is his own business and concerns nobody else. Germans do it because they like to depreciate all travellers who are not Teutons, and particularly those English who have great reputations, I have heard the nost fillies travel in the complex of the content of the same with a station of the same has a conspirator and

pal object in the Soudan—I would say that it may close without any immediate positive commercial results. But the size trade will be nearly killed; geographical science will gain in Sir Samuel's settling the outlines of the Myanza lake and in fixing the positions of its feeders, and, let us hope, in tracing southward Livingstone's River until he meets the veteran travelier. He does not care for the main body of mutinous criminals who form this command whather they live or die. He has a small trusted force, and this escort is, I believe, with him now, while the Egyptian mob which forms nis main force is rioting at Gondokoro. The Viceroy will not renew his commission, so Sir Samuel may be expected to return down the Nie as soon as he can penetrate the obstructions, and this is much casier work moving from than toward the Equator, and with the river current. If he should not come this way perhaps he may make his exit by Zanzibar. The merchants from Kantoum have repeatedly met the merchants from Zanzibar and exchanged presents near Ujill. But Baker has so exasperated the natives that every step he makes in a country where the "White Pacha" has fame must be with war and famine. There is one old Aboo near the Victoris Lake, who has been an ivory and slave dealer for many years, and who has been aimost everywhere in those latitudes. He is the Wakeel of Agate, and is Baker's only hope in communicating wish Ujili.

Sir Samuel wishes to leave his nephew in equatorial Airica, as Governor, at £3,000 a year, and Mr. Higginbotham, to organize the territory and keep the native villainy in check. The idea is good; the result would be salutary. But I fear the Egyptian government, influenced by the sentiment of thieving Pachas and impecunious Beys, will net listen to the proposition.

#### ALL SOULS DAY.

The Nature and Origin of the Festival

and its Religious Observance.

This is "All Souls Day"—a day on which the most solemn and pathetic commemorations for the in almost every religious edifice throughout the Christian world. Yesterday the glorification of the elect was commemorated with mingled choruses of joy and thanksgiving: to-day the souls of those who have passed "that bourne whence no traveller returns" are remembered in the present prayers and ejaculations of their friends. Yesterday the trappings of gladness gilded the interior of our city temples, and "Hosannas" reverberated through their aisles. To-day their altars are clad in the sable garments of mourning, and only the solemn strains of the "Dies Iræ and Miserere" will be heard throughout the services, which, however, will, no doubt, be beauquiem masses will be celebrated in all the Catho lic and ritualistic churches of the city. It is also customary for various Protestant denomination to assemble in their places of worship and offer up prayers for the eternal rest of their friends, in accordance with the spirit of the text in Macca-bees and Matthew:—"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead."

accordance with the spirit of the text in Maccabees and Matthew:—"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead."

The faith and practice of the Christian Church from its foundation regarding the commemoration of the dead are manifest from the writings of the primitive Fathers, as well as from those of Catholic and Protestant divines. In all ancient liturgies express mention is made of prayer and sacrifice for the dead. Tertullian, the oldest Christian writer, Says:—"We make yearly offerings for the dead and the feasts of the martyrs." Jeremy Taylor, in his "Holy Living and Holy Dying," recommends it as "a pious practice which ought to be continued," and Mr. Thoradike, a renowned Protestant theologian, says:—"The practice of the Church in this way is so general and so ancient that it cannot be thought to have come in upon imposure. Its origin is referred to Odillen, Abbot of Cluny, England, in the ninth century. The Council of Oxford in 1222 declared it a holiday of the second class, on which certain necessary and important kinds of work were allowed. Some dioceses kept it a holiday only till noon on this account, but those of Vienne and Tours kept it the whole day. It was an old custom in England to sound a signal in the streets upon which every congregation assembled in the bassilic and there sang thirty paslms together for the souls of the dead—prelates and abbots sang 600 psalms and caused 120 masses to be celebrated, set at liberty three slaves, and gave them three shillings each. This custom was prescribed in the reign of Elizabeth. At Naples it was customary to expose to view the skeletons of friends in the charnel houses, and in Salerno, in Italy, a superstition prevailed that the ghosts of the dead on this day revisited their earthly homes and partook of a banquet which the immates left prepared for them, while they themselves retired to pray in the churches. In the Catholic countries of Europe it is still a custom to pray over the graves of the dead.

dead.

The Christian Church approves of these perpetual anniversaries for the dead, as it holds that some souls may be detained in purgatory to the end of the world, though after the Day of Judgment as third state will any longer aubeits, but that God may, at the end of the world, make the torment of souls which have not satisfied His justice so intense in one moment that their debts may be discharged. The Greeks offer up mass every Saturday for the dead, and keep this festival on the Saturday before Whitsunday.

# LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

sold by auction about thirty autograph letters of the poet Cowper. One of them, containing a Leicester, who had got into prison for selling some of Tom Paine's publications, fetched four guineas

MESSES, SABIN'S "American Bibliopolist," for Ocober, has a "bibliography of Long Island," including the names of many books and pamphlets put lished from 1721 to 1828, relating to or printed in

THE BIEN PUBLIC of Ghent (the organ of th Jesuits in Belgium), thinks it right to denounce part of the Belgian press as "Bismarck's journalistic Uhlans."

APROPOS of Mr. Froude's lectures in this country on Ireland, the Pall Mall Gazette ventures to hope that Ireland will, at least until Mr. Froude has concluded his lectures, abstain from making herself more disagreeable than convenient or from

expressing her discontent in unusually loud tones. THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE never liked Charles Dickens' works, and it is said that none of the French translations of even his best productions had

IN A CHARACTERISTIC PAPER on the "Emancine tion of Woman," in the last number of the Revue de Deux Mondes, M. Bandrillart says that the present movement is by no means the novelty in the way of "justice for everybody" which its promoters would have us believe. For nearly four hundred years women have found ardent believers in their absolute equality with men. Cornelius Agrippa as long ago as 1509 published his "Treatis on the Superiority of Women to Men." which he demonstrated in thirty chapters, by a cloud of theological, physical, historical, cabalistical and moral proofs. In 1552 Ruscelli brought out a fresh book on the same side, based on the Platonic philosophy. Women writers followed in the same path, and notably a fair Venetian. Lucrezia Morin ella, whose book was called "The Nobleness and Excellence of Woman, Together with the Faults and

Imperfections of Men." THE COPYRIGHT of Paul Féval's novels recently

sold in Paris for 70,000 francs. THE DISPLEASURE of the Austrian government with certain American journals, it is is said in Vienna, will probably lead to the imposition of a tax of five cents on every issue of political papers

published in the United States.

THE NEW LIPE of Madame de Lafayette, by her daughter, has been translated and published in

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE praises Richard Rush's "Recollections of a Residence at the English and French Courts," lately republished from the American edition, as abounding in striking sketches of society in the days of the Regent, racy descriptions and lively sketches of the leading people of the day. Nothing could be more agreeable. In his book the men and women in their most fascinating moods."

Trouble on a Rail Car-A Man Killed. On the evening of September 30 there was a ban-ner raising down in the Eleventh ward, which was attended by a crowd of persons living far up town. attended by a crowd of persons living far up town. Large quantities of lager were drank by the thirsty crowd, and at a late hour thirty or forty men rushed into car No. 149 of the Third Avenue Railroad and told the conductor that one man was to pay for all of them. The conductor, being unable to find the paymaster, told the men each one must pay for nimself or leave the car. Many left, while others remained and conducted themselves in a somewhat demonstrative manner till they reached Twenty-fourth street, when Matthew Dwyer, riding on the front platform, fell off before the wheel and was crushed to death. No blame attached to the driver of the car, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the lury.

# ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The Rediscovery of the Open Polar Sea.

The Explorations of Captain Nils Johnson in the Seas East of Spitzbergen.

# CIRCULAR OF DR. AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

The second instalment of valuable tidings from the outstanding Polar expeditions has just been made public by Br. Augustus Petermann, of Gottes. discoveries in the Arctic Ccean lying east of Spitz bergen, and also northeast of the islands which skirt its eastern shores. The new vision of the open Polar Sea, like every former observation of this mysterious phenomenon, will be of universal interest. The following is a translation of Dr. Petermann's circular announcing the facts:-

THE LAND TO THE EAST OF SPITZBERGEN MC CLOSELY EXPLORED BY CAPTAIN MILS JOHNSON AUGUST, 1872. GOTHA, Oct. 11, 1872.

The Polar Search Expedition, which during the past three years has unceasingly given many and extensive results, has also again in this Summer made considerable progress, although the first news from the Pelar Sea has just reached us. The land lying east of Spitzbergen, which for 255 years has been danced about upon different positions on the map, and which was for the first time reached by Captain Altmann, of Hammerfest, was reached for the second time by Captain Nils Johnson, of Fromsoe, in August, who landed upon and more

narrowly explored it. ing yacht Lydiona, of twenty-six tons burden, with a crew of nine men, from Fromsoe, Norway directed his cruise in June towards western half of the open ses, and the second half of this month, when Austrian exploring steamship Tegethoff had just left the German coast, was already fifty miles east-southeast of the islands of East Spitzbergen, in the middle of the usual position of the Polar stream, which generally carries an enormous mass of ice towards Spitzbergen and the

In July and August of this Summer the ice cur rent held a more easterly course towards Nova Zembla and left the western half of the sea free from ice, as the reports already received from Captain Altmann at the end of August had announced.
Captain Johnson, who during July and the first

half of August had been engaged in whale fishing (not exclusively) on the broad Spitzbergen bank, which reaches from the Bear Islands over four degrees of latitude towards the northeast, had at 100n of August 16 pressed as far as 78 deg. 18 min. 46 sec. north latitude and 30 deg. east longitude, and shortly thereafter came in sight of laud, which first appeared upon maps in 1817 as Wiche Land, and which was then given as extending from 78% deg. to 75% deg. north latitude. The whole sea to the south and east of this land

Captain Johnson found entirely free from ice on August 16. On the 17th of August he anchored near the point of this land in north latitude 79 deg. 8 min., and east longitude 30 deg. 15 min., for the purpose of fishing and supplying himself with fuel from the immense piles of driftwood which were accumulated along the shore. Landing to explore the land, which he was the first to set foot upon, he ascended a mountain near the coast, from which he obtained a view over a wide circuit. He thus discovered that the land masses which, by Captain Altmann, had been supposed to be separated by channels into three large islands, were ultimately reunited so as to form a continuous though deeply indented island. There were also a number of small outlying islands. On the evening of the 17th of August Captain Johnson again set sail, and followed during that might and the two successive days (viz., the 18th and 19th of August) the entire east and south east coast of the land, which was everywhere, as well as the open sea, far and wide, wholly destitute of ice. The ocean lying towards the east-northeast was also perfectly free of ice, so far as it was distinguishable from the summit of the hills. Only on

Fuller communications, as soon as possible, will appear in the Geographische Mittheit maps and charts illustrative of Captain Johnson's exploration, and also of those just made by Captain

the north coast was there any ice.

Among the most important discoveries made by Captain Nils Johnson were the fauna and flora of these far northern lands. Birds, seals and reindeer abounded, the latter of remarkable fatness. The immense longitudinal piles of driftwood, which ran along the eastern coasts some twenty feet above the highest tidal mark, are suggestive of the current conditions of the Arctic Ocean, and also of the meteorologic and other atmospheric commotions in the "icy seas,"

THE PAYER-WEYPRECHT EXPEDITION. Dr. Petermann has received information from the Payer-Weyprecht expedition, dating from the in 78 deg. 17 min. north latitude, and 60 deg. 4 min, east longitude. The expedition found immense masses of thick ice-since it is driven to the west half of the sea—but Payer wrote, "For steam easily penetrable." "Although," Dr. Petermann concludes, "the expedition first arrived on the 25th of July at the ice barrier, in 74% deg. north latitude, and 48 deg. east longitude, it was enabled by the 16th of August to make its way to its position in sight of Cape Nassau, at least two hundred and twenty leagues in a straight line."

# BROOKLYN BIGOTRY.

The Dismissal of the Physician of the Homeopathic "Lying-In" Hospital Upon Sectarian Grounds. The tempest of honest indignation created in the

community of the City of Churches at the specimes of religious intolerance exhibited by the Board o irectors of the Brooklyn Homosopathic Lying-in Hospital, who dismissed their surgeon for no other reason than that he was a member of the Romas

reason than that he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, has not yet subsided. Eight of the lady managers of the institution, which now labors under a cloud because of the narrowmindedness exhibited in the incident alluded to, have felt it their duty to place their names on record as having had no sympathy with their sister managers in this proceeding. The "liberal" section of the Board has published the following higuly interesting card upon the subject:—

Whereas our names, as managers of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Lyin; in Asylum, have appeared in a public journal in connection with the recent action of said society in reference to its late resident, physician, and the public have thereby been led to believe that the lady managers acted in unison in this matter, we, the undersigned, believe it to be our duty, both for the sake of truth and justice and for the sake of our own reputation, to state that we have, some of us, from the very beginning, with our influence and our votes, entirely disapproved and endeavored to prevent such action.

And others of us who were not in town during the enactment of the late proceedings, or who were not able for other reasons, to be at the meetings when such action was taken, do now publicly avow our disapproval of the action of the society in the dismissal of P. Monumonier. If he was dismissed because of his religious faith, as we verily believe he was, we, though Protestants ourselves, cannot afford to be so intolerant toward others of a different faith.

If he was dismissed without any reason, and certainly no other was given to him or to us, who were asked to

different faith.

If he was dismissed without any reason, and certainly no other was given to him or to us, who were asked to vote for such action, we cannot afford to be so arrogant. We feel it to be our duty to state that as the ladies were visited at their own homes no other reason was given. And at the first special meeting, which was called to discuss his appointment, it was distinctly averred that there was no objection to the young man, and they desired him so to understand it, except that he was a Roman Catholic. Nor was it until after the Cousulting Board had stated that they did not wish to perfit the interests of the institution by refusin, to appoint him, because of his difference of religious belief, that such objection was withdrawn.

drawn.
We leave it to the public to judge what was the objection against Dr. Monmonier.
Moreover, we highly approve of the action of the Consulting Board of Physicians, believing, as we do, that in this very appointment they endeavored to save the society from the odium of intolerance on this sectarian question, which the society are now so unwilling to meet.

cuestion, which the society are now so unwilling to meet.

We regret more than we can express that anything should have thus early interrupted the harmony of this society or hindered the work of this most needed and most noise charity.

The above statement is not intended to represent any clique or party, but is merely an expression of the sentiments of the subscribers on the question at issue.

Mrs. GARDON L. FORD, Mrs. J. B. ELIJOTT, Mrs. ALEXANDER AGAR, Mrs. WILLIAMT. COALB., Mrs. HENRY F. ATEN, Mrs. HENRY F. ATEN, Mrs. HENRY F. MISH, Mrs. HENRY F. MISH, Mrs. HENRY F. ATEN, Mrs. HENRY F. ATEN, Mrs. HENRY HINTON, Mrs. JAY G. WEMPLE, Mrs. H. E. MORBILLIA.